

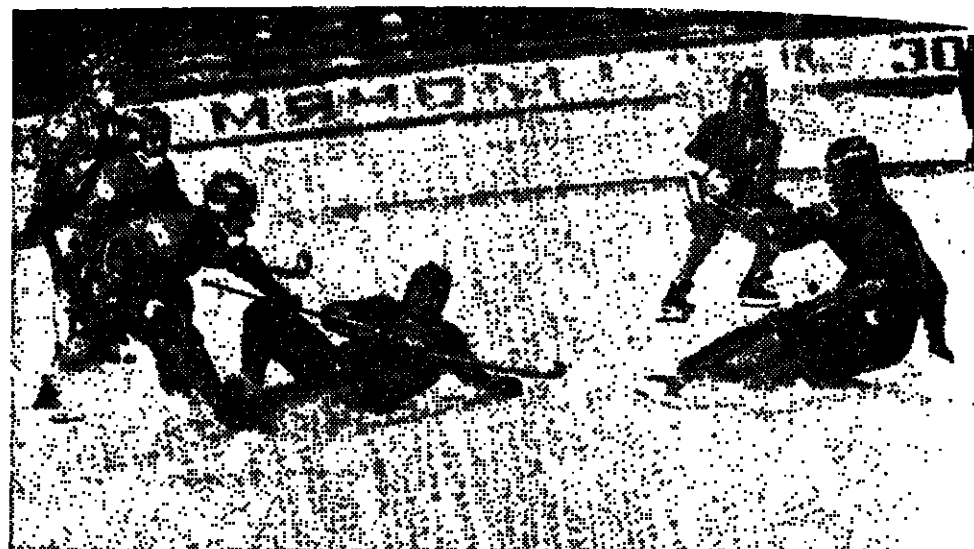
First point for the contender

At the world chess championship continuing in Moscow, the contender had an encouraging development awaiting him on December 13, as Anatoly Karpov resigned the 32nd game adjourned the day before to Garry Kasparov (both of the USSR) without resuming the game. Losing 0-5, the contender won his point in his first win ever over Karpov. This makes the score 5-1 in favour of the three-time world chess champion.

This victory came as a result of a sharp and tense struggle. At first it seemed that the two top chess players were treading familiar peaceful routes. In this

game in which the defending champion played Black, the New Indian Defence was played for the ninth time. However, at the seventh move, White used a continuation which brought Kasparov success more than once. This gave rise to a "battle" in which time trouble intervened. Eventually, the contender won one pawn.

The game was adjourned in a Queen end game with the situation being highly complex. However, experts made it out as part of their homework and saw that this time, the champion had no chance of winning. **Viktor BABKIN**, chess observer



A scene from a match between Krasnyy Yenisel and Swedish Karlstad Ballik in the first finals match of the European Champions hockey cup. It was played in the town of Krasnogorsk outside Moscow and ended in a difficult 3-1 win for Yenisel. The return match will be played on December 21 in Karlstad. Yenisel are the current cup holders.

by Sergei Proskov
The Central Army Club beat Italy's Granarolo 102-84 in their recent European Champions Cup encounter.

Photo by Pyotr Savitsky

Big ice hockey comes to Moscow



On December 16 and 18 international "Izvestia" Prize tournament attended by the strongest European ice-hockey teams—the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland and West Germany—starts in the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium. For them this is a peculiar main intermediate finish on the distance of preparation for the world and European championship to be held next spring in Prague.

But the coaches of the teams think today not only of the participation in the world championship but of creating teams

which in four years will attend the Olympics. This is why at the Moscow tournament we will see coaches' searches for the contours of the Olympic teams and consequently new players and new tactical schemes.

Among the favourites of the tournament they point first of all to the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. Much interest is aroused by recent three friendly in Czechoslovakia between the hosts and the USSR. The first was a 4-4 draw, the hosts won the next 3-3 but lost 6-2 in the last game. The goal difference is 13-11 in favour of the USSR.

On December 22, for the first time ever at the "Izvestia" tournament and generally in the history of ice hockey there will be a game between the USSR and an all-European team devoted to the fact that many-time Olympic

world and European champions Soviet goalie Vladislav Tretiak, defender Valery Vasylyev and attacker Alexander Malisev are quitting competitive sport.

On the other hand, meets at the tournaments of veterans of Soviet and Canadian hockey are taking on a traditional nature, invariably arousing fans' interest. It is expected that on December 18, a game will be played as part of the tournament between the veterans of the USSR and their counterparts from the Canadian town of Edmonton.



A scene from a match between Krasnyy Yenisel and Swedish Karlstad Ballik in the first finals match of the European Champions hockey cup. It was played in the town of Krasnogorsk outside Moscow and ended in a difficult 3-1 win for Yenisel. The return match will be played on December 21 in Karlstad. Yenisel are the current cup holders.

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Eight clubs to continue struggle

Repeated matches of the 1/8th finals of the UEFA Cup played last Wednesday on the European pitches went on, as had been forecast, in stubborn struggle. Playing in them were two Soviet teams — Spartak of Moscow and Dynamo of Minsk. The USSR championship has ended, and this has told on the game put up by the two teams. Both teams have lost — Dynamo to the Polish club of Widzew 0-1, and Spartak to Cologne, West Germany, 0-2. Whereas the Minsk team found it suitable to lose even with the score they did, so that now they enter the UEFA quarterfinals having

won the first match 2-0. Spartak has forfeited its right to play in the tournament. The victory in Thibet two weeks ago with a one-goal advantage proved insufficient for the overall victory.

The greatest sensation occurred in the game between Real (Madrid, Spain) and Anderlecht (Belgium). The Spaniards won 6-1, although in the first match they were beaten 0-3.

In the UEFA Cup matches next spring will play: Dynamo (Minsk, USSR), Tottenham, Manchester United, Real, Videoton, Inter, Cologne and Zeltzheim.

FIFA opts for female football

At a recent press conference in Tokyo FIFA president Joao Havelange spoke for the development of women's football. FIFA, he stressed, will give material support to the first

women's football world cup to be held in an Asian country in 1987. This became known after the talks between Havelange and representatives of national football federations.



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OF INTEREST

Cycling to Matterhorn

For the first time the Alpine Matterhorn peak has been conquered by cyclists. An American, Englishman and an Italian made a cycling trip over the mountains to Italy and back, thus making history by crossing the Theodul glacier.



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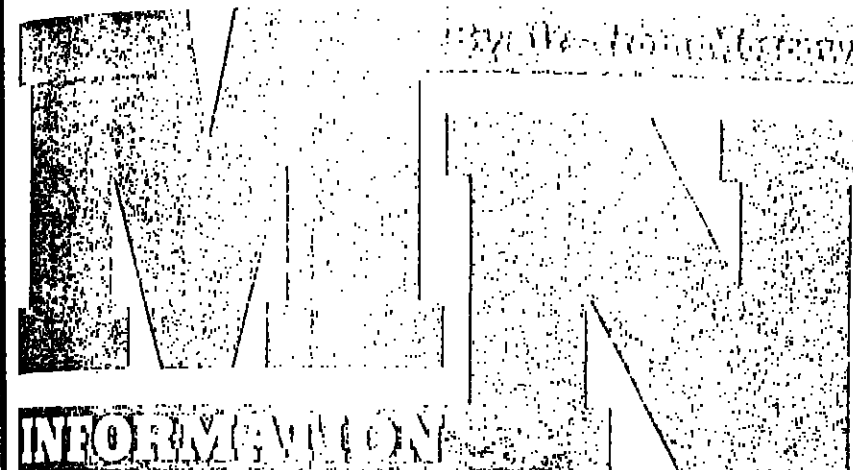
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The Soviet people deeply feel the severe trials the people of Ethiopia are going through following a long period of drought and are prepared to offer them all the necessary assistance and support. This was stated by Konstantin Chernenko during discussions with the leader of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on a visit to Moscow.

On behalf of the people and leadership of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their selfless and timely assistance to the Ethiopian population which suffered from a natural disaster.

During the talk, profound affection was expressed with successful development of the friendly relations embodied in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Konstantin Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam also discussed the situation on the African continent. It was noted that Ethiopia was using all available means in an attempt to prevent the consolidation of political dependence and attainment of economic self-reliance by independent African countries, that it was patronizing the racist in the South Africa, and continuing efforts at turning the continent into an arena of racial political and military confrontation.

The two leaders expressed conviction that strengthening the unity of independent African states in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs and renunciation of territorial claims.

Mengistu Haile Mariam in Moscow



Soviet-DPRK meeting in the Kremlin

Nikolai Tikhonov has received in the Kremlin Kim Bok Shin, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Soviet-DPRK cooperation was discussed in accordance with the records achieved last May during DPRK President and General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Il Sung's visit to Moscow.

Soviet Tajikistan is 60

Dushanbe, capital of Soviet Tajikistan, was recently the scene of celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Union Republic and its Communist Party.

Taking part in the festivities were Viktor Grishin, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, and delegations from all the fraternal Soviet Republics.

A gala public meeting, military parade, and rally took place in Dushanbe.

The Great October Socialist Revolution liberated the Tajik people from the age-long social and national oppression, allowing them to attain true freedom and Soviet statehood," read the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. "The implementation of the Leninist programme for industrialization,

collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution have brought about radical socio-economic transformation in Tajikistan."

Today, it is hard to imagine what this flourishing and harmoniously developed land must have been like prior to the events whose jubilee is now being celebrated. Natural industry, electric power, tractors, cinemas, kindergartens, nor public libraries existed. There was only one doctor per 50 thousand people.

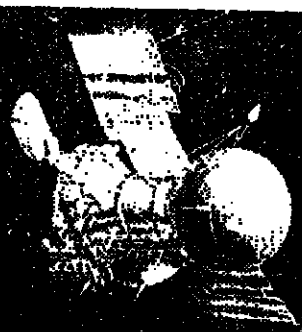


During the meeting, the head of a USSR Supreme State delegation, Member of the Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. Gorbachov met the British Minister Margaret Thatcher and conveyed a personal message from Konstantin Chernenko. Among other things, the change states that of great

significance in the present international situation are the establishment of certain mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, their approaches towards the questions of reducing the threat of nuclear war, and consolidation

(Continued on page 2)

VEGA-I WILL MEET HALLEY'S COMET



An automatic station, the Vega-I, has been launched at the Belkonur space centre into an interplanetary orbit and is now on its journey to Venus. The station is expected to reach the

vicinity of the planet in June next year. A descent module will divide into two autonomous exploratory probes during the descent into the Venusian atmosphere. One of the probes will land on the surface, take soil samples and conduct other measurements. The other, an aerostatic probe shaped like a ball filled with helium and carrying a complex of instruments, will float freely in the Venusian clouds at a height of nearly fifty kilometres transmitting scientific information back to Earth.

The next task of the Vega-I is to meet Halley's comet in March, 1986. The station carries instruments, some of which were made in conjunction with a number of socialist countries, as well as Austria, France and West Germany. This is the first time in space exploration that such a wide-ranging international programme is being carried out.

Says the head of the project, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Vyacheslav Kovtunenkov:

The meeting with the comet and its direct exploration is being undertaken for the first time, and we have had the following problems.

The speed at which the station will meet the comet will be about eighty kilometres per second; therefore, even the tiniest dust particles from the comet will be of great danger to the station. We have designed a complicated system of light and reliable three-layer screens to protect the instruments and the elements of the station.

We also worked hard on the orientation system of the station, since we have very insufficient information about the brightness characteristics of the comet. Let us hope that the sensors which have been designed jointly with scientists of other countries will precisely orientate Vega-I's instruments towards the comet to enable us obtain first-hand information about this space object.

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PAPANDREOU: Washington resorts to 'arm twisting'

Athens. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has charged that the American administration was vigorously pursuing a policy aimed at achieving world supremacy.

Addressing a conference of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement, he said that the USA was attempting to spread through the world its military, economic and political might, and that it had considerably intensified efforts in this direction. Therefore, he said, Washington intends to resort to a policy of overt "arm twisting" in relation to states which dare disobey American dictat and pursue independent course.

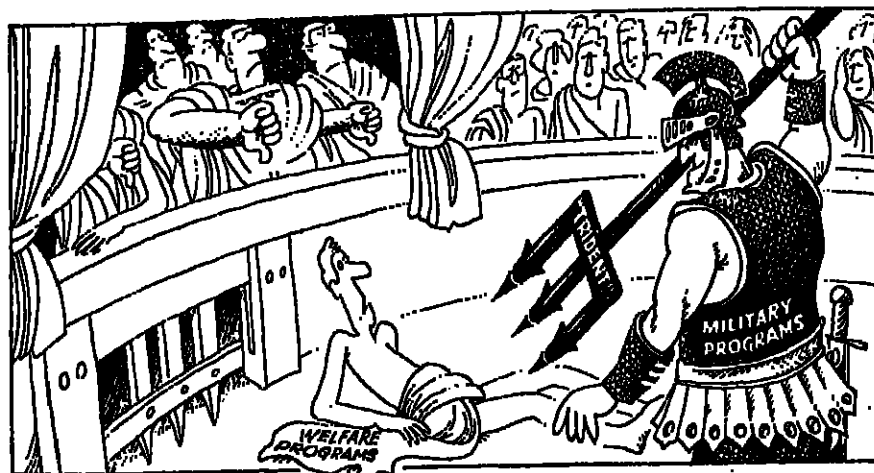
WHY SHULTZ WENT TO EUROPE

Washington. The US Secretary of State George Shultz has returned from a tour of Western Europe where he attempted to make his NATO partners offer America unconditional support for its position on arms control, the visit to Britain, West Germany and also Belgium, where he attended the foreign ministers' session of the NATO Council.

Western Europe.

However, he failed to fully rally the allies behind the United States. Quoting informed sources, the CBS television network reports of a particular concern among the American NATO partners caused by Washington's "star wars" plans.

CBS also noted that these plans were highly unpopular in Europe. It stated that during the tour he held particular emphasis on "strict" observance by the allies of their commitments made before NATO in connection with the deployment of US first-strike nuclear missiles in



Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

MAURITANIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT COMES OUT WITH A PROGRAMME

Nouakchott. The new government in Mauritania has held its first meeting at which it appointed Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdelah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, as chief of general staff of the armed forces. Radio Nouakchott says demonstrations and rallies are held in the capital and other towns in support of the new leadership of the Military Committee.

In its activities, the Military Committee and the country's government will give priority to ensuring social justice and restoring trust in the state institutions, notes a commentary on the Radio Mauritania. The movement of July 10, 1978, the broad-based coalition put forward the tasks to eliminate the sharp socio-economic crisis which swept the country in that period, and to secure peace and involve the citizens in running the country.

IMF conducts neocolonialist line

Dar Es Salaam. The International Monetary Fund is the purveyor of the neocolonialist policy of Western nations seeking control of the economy of developing nations, stressed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Only the unity and solidarity of young states, he said, could help them achieve economic independence.

In this respect he favoured the development of regional cooperation in East Africa. According to the "Sunday News" paper, he especially emphasized the successes of Tanzania in implementing a policy aimed at raising the living standards of the working people.

On the U.S. secret plan concerning Iceland

Stockholm. During his official visit to Iceland, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme had talks with his Icelandic counterpart Steingrímur Hermannsson. According to the Swedish press, the head of the Icelandic Government informed the visitor of a US secret plan approved by President Reagan calling for the deployment in Iceland in war time of American nuclear weapons. Up till now, Hermannsson stressed, Reagan has given no reply to the demand to give explanation in connection with the existing information.

As reported earlier, the date which came into the possession of the Icelandic authorities, has produced an explosion of indignation from political leaders and peace organizations. The Government of Iceland has formally demanded an explanation from Washington.

extremely dangerous arms race. This is a priority task. At the same time it is imperative to take urgent steps like renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, which is the simplest way of preventing war, should such an obligation be undertaken by all nuclear powers. An end to the nuclear arms race implies their freezing at the present level, quantitatively and qualitatively, as a step towards their subsequent limitation and reduction and final liquidation. Another priority goal is a total nuclear weapons test ban. This would place a barrier on their qualitative improvement. It is not difficult to realize that these priority measures are the shortest routes to disarmament.

The constructive and concrete proposals of the USSR meet with the full support of its Warsaw Treaty allies. Their Foreign Ministers, who recently gathered in Berlin, stated that they considered an end to the arms race and transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, the fundamental issue of our time. They deem it imperative that all nuclear states do all they can, until it is too late, to avert nuclear war by making the deliverance of the peoples from the nuclear threat the main goal of their foreign policy and practical actions.

The appeal by the USSR for urgent prevention of outer-space militarization [and the Pentagon eagerly agrees at this militarization] is meant to stop a new and

Mikhail Gorbachov meets Margaret Thatcher

(Continued from page 1)

of European and international security.

Margaret Thatcher said that she highly valued the message and believed that the ideas it contained raised the hope that there would be opportunities for searching for agreements between West and East which would eliminate further aggravation of the international situation.

There was an exchange of views on key international issues during the talks. Both sides expressed concern over increased world tensions. Although they had different assessments of the causes of this tension, the sides spoke in favour of a useful dialogue between East and West.

Mikhail Gorbachov and Margaret Thatcher also favoured the development of stable, businesslike relations between the USSR and Great Britain.

The tasks of democratic forces of Uruguay

Montevideo. Held here was the second national conference of primary organizations of the Broad Front — an anti-imperialist coalition of democratic and patriotic forces of Uruguay. Over 800 representatives from the country's 19 departments analysed the results of the November 25 general election and formulated the position of the Broad Front towards a future government.

Addressing the conference was the Front's executive committee chairman, retired general Luis Seragny. The main result of the election, he said, is that the people of Uruguay have rejected the regime of military dictatorship and favoured a return to democracy and implementation of socio-economic transformations.

The government of Julio María Sanguinetti, he stressed, faces the task of restoring democracy and strengthening state institutions. In this it can rely on the Front's assistance. The association of left forces, he stressed, will further demand an amnesty for all political prisoners and raising the working people's living standards.

GREENS PARTY IN ITALY

Rome. A new party has been established in Italy which has been called, the Italian Green party — Green Europe. It has been formed as a result of merging of numerous groups and organizations of ecologists who favour protection of the environment.

Presenting the programme of the Greens party, its Secretary General Nicola Bazzani has noted that the Italian Greens will put forward their candidates in the administrative election due in the spring. The main task of the new party, in the words of its organizers, will be to fight for the preservation of the environment and improvement of the conditions of life. However, apart from pure ecological tasks, the Greens' programme contains a demand that nuclear weapons be eliminated from Italian soil.

Fascist methods of junta

Lima. Foreign press reports indicate the Chilean capital Santiago is now like an occupied city, whose residents are kept in the sights of guns of police and army patrols. They seize people in the streets, break into their homes and take them to detention centres.

The Latin American public expresses its indignation over the actions of the Pinochet clique. The situation in the Chile of today only compares with the term of Hitler's Nazi, stresses the Venezuelan "Resumen" magazine. "El Diario de Caracas" carries a confession by former member of the intelligence service of the Chilean Air Force telling of the torture, secret shootings and other bloody deeds of the dictatorship.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Benin have established diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level.

Q A Senate's Commission in city has approved a project for the salvation of Venice which is gradually submerged by the sea. The shifting soil of the city is slowly going down, which threatens historical buildings. Half of its allocations to the tune of 20 million dollars is earmarked for the experimental work with weirs and canals. The rest is to be spent on the restoration of buildings and improvements in the sewage system.

Q A 17th-century gold crown with diamonds has been stolen by unidentified miscreants from the Cathedral of the Peruvian city of Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Inca Empire.

USA: war against the poor

Washington. A sharp protest against the drastic cuts in expenditures on social programmes, stated by the Reagan administration as part of the draft 1985 Budget was made by a group of influential religious leaders in the United States.

In a joint statement published yesterday, they describe these cuts as worth the total of 34,000 jobs as a war on the poor. Denouncing these plans by the White House, the statement's main point out that the huge 221 in the Federal Budget could be serviced not at the expense of further onslaught on the impoverished Americans. In view of this they demanded that the administration make considerable reductions in the military allocations.

A monument to an unknown tree, in how a West German artist of an original genre called his creation — a black-coloured fir tree under a transparent protection covering. Placing the work in the botanical gardens of Munich, he wanted to call attention to environmental pollution.

Photo DPA-TASS



Chile today.

Connivance with nuclear maniacs in South Africa

Lagos. The entire responsibility for connivance with nuclear maniacs in South Africa lies with the imperialist states, said noted Nigerian publicist M. A. Monagu. The USA gives the racist appropriate technology and enriched uranium, American scientists work in atomic centres of the state of the apartheid, and the South African nuclear physicists are trained in the USA. France, he stressed, follows the example of her Atlantic ally. With her help a nuclear centre

was built in Koeberg capable of producing raw materials for nuclear weapons. French firms have concluded a deal on deliveries to South Africa of equipment needed for creation of another such centre.

The demand of the independent countries of Africa to immediately end cooperation of the West with the racists in the nuclear field is a composite part of the struggle for turning the continent into a nuclear-free zone, he stressed.

Science and technology

UNKNOWN ANIMAL

A skeleton of an unusual animal found by American archaeologists has been restored at Springfield University. The animal had a pig's head ending in a long trunk like an elephant's. The animal's height was that of a bear, and it weighed around 135 kilograms. This extinct species lived nearly a thousand years ago.

SUBMARINE TAXI

A 4-metre-long minisubmarine built by Italians, F. Loperfido and R. Calligaris of Trieste, makes it possible to take an underwater joy-ride devoid of physical effort.

It weighs 240 kg and has two electric motors as well as turn-

ing and depth rudders. The "submarine taxi," as this unusual means of transportation has been termed by its designers, develops a velocity of more than 5 km/h and can submerge at a depth of up to 40 metres. The minisubmarine is open, therefore travellers have to put on special suits and respiratory masks. It is meant for two people. For greater security it is equipped with a double control system and has a radio plant for contacting the surface.

WASTE TURNED INTO USEFUL POWDER

Hungarian specialists have developed a new method of utilizing waste products of hard alloys. Old instruments can be turned into powder useful in making new instruments and coating parts that wear fast. This considerably increases their service time.

OF INTEREST

On what do kings live?

"He lives like a king" is a proverb which in different variations exists in many languages of the world. At present, most monarchs do not possess the political power their predecessors used to have. However, they enjoy quite considerable material privileges. Thus, the British Queen annually receives 3.6 million dollars from the state treasury. The Swedish "colleagues" with one exception are not so rich. Apart from the

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE WRONG APPROACH

With the advent of the government formed by the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada, there has been an increase in the pressure on that country from the Pentagon and NATO, writes PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa N. Buglin. What is practically sought by the leaders of the United States from Canada at this stage?

Canada must at least double its contribution towards the military preparations of the North Atlantic bloc and towards the so-called united space defence command of North America and to increase the military spendings at least by eighty per cent over the next ten years.

To this effect, the Canadian Government made quite a clear statement about its readiness to fulfill its military obligations in NATO to a full extent.

As many Canadians believe, the author stresses, such a course obviously runs at variance with the pre-election promises of the Conservatives to give their preference in foreign policies to the problems of disarmament and strengthening of universal peace. In fact, the solution of this problem requires quite a different approach.

POLITICAL PROVOCATION

There is not a shred of evidence to prove the "complicity" of Sergei Antonov and other Bulgarian representatives in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope Paul John II, said, in a conversation with IZVESTIA's correspondent V. Kuznetsov in Geneva, the French lawyer, Cristiane Roulette who is there on a lecture tour about the so-called "Antonov Case".

It is highly significant that in 1982 the American Ambassador in Rome, Alexander Haig, sent a telegram to Washington to reassure his superiors that Agca, as has been confirmed by the Italian special services, "is ready to cooperate with us". Excerpts from this cable published in the Western press, have not so far been disproved.

Today we can say with confidence, stressed C. Roulette, that the judges in Rome will try to put an innocent man in the dock and to turn the trial into a tool of cold war and also make a laughing stock of elementary common sense.

TERRORISM AS IT IS

The document of great international significance, a draft of which was submitted by the Soviet Union, "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-Political Systems in Other Sovereign States", has been adopted by the UN General Assembly's First Committee and has become one of the major events of the General Assembly session taking place now in New York, writes S. Bulantsev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In UN circles it is noted, stresses the author, that it is not fortuitous that the American representatives gave the Soviet initiative a hostile reception. Washington and its allies have since long usurped the "right" of conducting subversive activity against the governments and political forces not to their liking. Let's recall the tragedy of Granada and the US-waged war against the Afghan revolution, the threat of aggression hanging over Nicaragua and financing by Washington of anti-popular splitting groups in Angola. The CIA, set up at one time for collecting intelligence data overseas, has turned into an instrument of the US foreign policy, a policy of state terrorism, notes the author. This agency stops at no crimes if they are profitable to Washington. Terror and violence, bribes and forgery, psychological war are manipulation with public opinion — such are the means used by the CIA to achieve its aims.

CENTRAL AMERICA IS NO PATRIMONY FOR THE UNITED STATES

The decision of the Hague International Court of Justice to accept Nicaragua's complaint against the aggressive actions taken by the United States is commented in NEW TIMES by Yu. Deyagov.

In an attempt to evade the judicial responsibility for the abominations and crimes it has perpetrated the United States has taken steps in order to present the United Nations' International Court of Justice from taking up Nicaragua's complaint.

The American State Secretary George Schultz has sent the UN Secretary a letter in which he declared that the recognition by the United States of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice should not spread to litigations with Central American countries. What is more, the United States ignores the 1985 treaty with Nicaragua still in force under which the sides reserve the right to appeal to the International Court of Justice. In Washington it is obviously believed that Central America is a patrimony for the United States where it has a complete right to "punish or pardon", the author stresses.

Handwritten note: "The birds are in the sky"

money the British Queen, according to tradition, receives one thousand litres of milk and a tonne of oatmeal. The Belgian monarch, in addition to two million dollars from the treasury, is entitled to as many palaces as he weighs himself. But, perhaps, the most original donation exists in Denmark where the Queen is given 10 tonnes of herring every year.

Flying scarecrows

Like in other countries, birds cause great harm to Japanese agriculture. Until the 1950s, the scarecrows were made of straw. Now they are made of plastic. In the Japanese, they are placed in the fields.

VIEWPOINT

Until it is too late

Against the background of a universal favourable reaction to the agreement between the USSR and the USA to start vital negotiations, some recent developments in the Atlantic West seem contradictory and even sinister to the talks.

Washington has officially confirmed that the USA is not going to renounce, if need be, the first use of nuclear weapons. It was also stressed that the administration would press for the earliest implementation of all programmes for arming America, primarily the manufacture of all types of first-strike missiles.

Then came a presidential decision to create, within the system of American joint military commands, a special Joint Space Command responsible for preparation and use of various weapons in space and from space to Earth. In other words, Washington made it clear that, despite the forthcoming talks, it was not going to change its militaristic

course of creating and increasing the threat to peace.

NATO intends to toe this line, too as shown by the recent Brussels foreign ministers' session of the NATO Council. It fully endorsed the so-called "Rogers doctrine" [named after its author, US General and Supreme Allied Commander in Europe]. This doctrine envisages the development of new types of conventional, but more effective types of offensive weapons for dealing deep strikes against entire troop formations of the other side, i.e., for conducting North Atlantic war on enemy territory. Decisions were adopted on a long-term and costly programme for new armaments. However, not a single concrete proposal on disarmament came from Brussels.

All this convincingly proves the dangerous and consistent adherence [by the USA and NATO] to the policy of dealing with others from the position of

strength and harnessing the bloc's strategy to new military-technical capabilities.

Simultaneously, important events took place in Eastern Europe. But, they were of a principally different nature. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko sent a message to the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War". This document proves beyond all doubts that the USSR is prepared for the most radical measures leading to halting the arms race, and the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons, that militarization of outer space, if not effectively checked, will destroy everything that has been reached in arms limitation, will spread the arms race into other directions and sharply increase the threat of nuclear war.

The appeal by the USSR for urgent prevention of outer-space militarization [and the Pentagon eagerly agrees at this militarization] is meant to stop a new and

Svyatoslav KOZLOV
Maj.-Gen., Ret.

ENTERTAINMENT

On the French screen

A Soviet film week to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and France is taking place in Paris and Bordeaux. French moviegoers are being shown "The Shore" directed by A. Alov and V. Naumov, "Field Service Romance" directed by P. Todorovskiy, L. Gogoberidze's "A Day Longer than Night", "Time for Desires" by Yu. Raizman.

The film is being held in "Cosmos" cinema which has been showing Soviet films since 1977. The latest film of Nikolai Gubenko "Life, Tears, and Love..." was a great success here. This year the "Cosmos" repertoire included such films as "Vassa", "In Love at His Own Wish", "The Train Has Stopped", "Flying in Dreams and in Life" and many others.

The Soviet Union, says Jean Fourdarias, director of the Film-cosmos company specializing in

the distribution of Soviet films, is a giant cinematographic organization and the success of its films is explained, above all, by first-class directing and superb acting. Do you know the most popular Soviet film in France? It is "The Cranes Are Flying". More than six million Frenchmen have seen it. Other well-known Russian classical films in our country are: "The Battleship Potemkin" and "Alexander Nevsky". From the latest films I would mention "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears" (which was shown in more than 300 cinema houses), "The Gypsy Camp Goes Skyward" and "Five Evenings". By the way, "The Gypsy Camp..." was recently shown on TV.

PROFILES



His career on the stage was rather swift and vivid, though his parents were in no way connected with theatre. His father was a textile worker. From childhood Rachya dreamed of becoming an actor and at the age of 12 he already played at the Lentoak Theatre for Young Spectators (named after Vladimir Mayakovsky, the great proletarian poet).

He was attracted by directing but the war against Nazi Germany wrecked all his plans. In 1942, when Rachya learnt that his father was killed he volunteered for the front.

Many years later Rachya Kaplanyan staged "Henry VI" by Shakespeare. This production resounded as a protest against the war, as a challenge to those about whom Kaplanyan himself says: "They want to turn our country into a huge cemetery and then live in it. The audience saw a stupid and senseless battle, unnecessary Wars of the Roses: people die, crosses appear on the stage one after another and towards the end of the play the stage turns into a graveyard. A horrible and convincing metaphor."

Kaplanyan likes to stage classical plays. And it is always a modern interpretation. Kaplanyan is capable of catching the essence of a work, emphasizing in it the main thought which interests contemporary audiences most.

He worked in many theatres and organized his own some 20 years ago. At first it was a studio of the theatrical society of Armenia, now — the Yerevan Drama Theatre. The company is made up of young people, with the actors' average age being under 27.

Kaplanyan's method of directing is metaphor. Images play a dominating role in his plays. On the stage of the Maly Theatre in Moscow Kaplanyan produced the well-known play of Edmond Rostand "Cyrano de Bergerac". The curtain rises and masks look at the audience from all directions. When Cyrano appears on the stage one realizes that his ugly face is the only human face in the world of masks.

Kaplanyan is interested in the strong, extraordinary and concerned individual. When this individual lives a complicated and



"My Blue-eyed Byelorussia" is the concert programme prepared by Byelorussian performers to mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. It could have been recently seen at the Olympic Sport Complex in Moscow.

'Around India'

"Around India", a beautiful album compiled by Moscow artists Vera Aralova, Marina Adamyan and Marina Mironova, has been presented as a gift to the country which they have been fortunate enough to see. The album has been awarded the Jawaharal Nehru Prize.

Aralova visited India on three occasions and is absolutely in love with the Indian people. She painted their portraits with enthusiasm and returned with many landscapes, paintings of ancient architectural and historical monuments.

"What interested me most was the destinies of Indian women," Aralova says, "their independent attitudes, the desire to assert their individualities and show that they constitute a considerable social force. This is what I wished to project in my work."

The image of contemporary Indian woman is embodied in Aralova's works. The most impressive are three paintings of the triptych, "A Ceramics Vendor", "Women on a Construction Site" and "Mother".

Aralova met Indira Gandhi who liked the work of the Soviet artist. Now Aralova is painting Indira Gandhi's portrait.

Andrei MAXIMOV

RACHYA KAPLANYAN

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Kaplanyan is interested in the strong, extraordinary and concerned individual. When this individual lives a complicated and

struggling life, the more interesting it is to study him. Next to classical plays the theatre's repertoire includes "The Last Teacher" by Vardges Petrosyan, a modern Armenian writer. The main character of the play, Vagan Manyan, is a person of the most peaceful profession — a teacher. But he is a fighter for the well-being of his pupils, their future. He realizes that no matter how unconsidered the action of his pupils may seem, kindness in their hearts will prevail over the evil.

Manyan, an elderly man who cannot live without his restless ninth-formers, very much reminds of Kaplanyan himself, his faith in, and respect for, the youth. And this resemblance is not accidental. The plays of Kaplanyan and those of his pupils are confessions in many respects. He always shows what agitates him, his pain.

Andrei MAXIMOV

WHAT'S ON!

December 18-21

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 18 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet), 19 — Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera), 20 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 18 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Jolanta" (opera), 19 — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Bartok, "The Wooden Prince" (one-act ballet), 20 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 21 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — A concert, 19 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 20 — Tsinladze, "Shakuntala" (ballet), 21 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz", 19 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes", 21 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

A Solist Wanted (Riga Film Studio, USSR).

A lyrical comedy about young people who are fond of music.

Chernomir "Zaryadye" (Moskva, USSR). (1) Moskva, USSR. (2) Moskva, USSR. (3) Moskva, USSR.

Mining is Action (USA).

A political film about events in Chile.

Cinema "Rusya" (2 Pushkin Sq., Moscow). Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya.

Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). An exhibition of paintings by Mexican artist David Alfaro Siqueiros, famous for his monumental works. Open daily, except Mondays and Tuesdays, from noon till 7 p.m. Free.

Exhibition Hall USSR Artist Union (40 Gorky St.). An exhibition of works by A. Adamyan, lyrical landscapes of Moscow, city and region, and Central Asia. Open daily, except Mondays.

BUSINESS

Babcock International: trade links with Russia since 19th century

The British concern Babcock International held a 3-day seminar in Moscow for Soviet experts on the company's possibilities in coal technology.

Sir Frank Cooper, Deputy Chairman of Babcock International, told the seminar that the decision to arrange this seminar was taken last year during his visit to Moscow to attend the meeting of the USSR-Soviet Joint Commission.

The subject of the present seminar was also fixed at that time. In 1883 Babcock supplied coal with the company's first boiler. After the October Revolution trade contacts with young Soviet Republic were established and a number of orders placed by the USSR were filled.

The company currently participates in the construction of a station for the production of con-

struction materials from plaster in Polotsk. We hope soon to sign a contract with the Ministry of Instrument-Making for supplying the USSR with measurement instruments. Our subsidiary Claudius Peters Ltd is now conducting talks with V/O Promashimport regarding the construction of a complex for the production of construction materials from plaster in Tula and in the future, if the contract is completed, another 14 such enterprises will be built in the USSR. We strive to expand cooperation with Soviet partners and in this sense I was greatly impressed by the statement of Nikolai Patolichev, the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, to the effect that the Soviet Union would like to increase the volume of its trade with Britain 2-3 times. And our company would like to directly participate in it.

ASPO PROJECTS

Aspo is discussing with representatives of the USSR Ministry of Instrument-Making, the construction of a project linked with a co-ordinated production of some goods in the USSR. Aspo is told by the Chairman of this Finnish firm, A. Vahama, it is a matter of production with the application of Soviet-made electronic components of the thick-film hybrid.

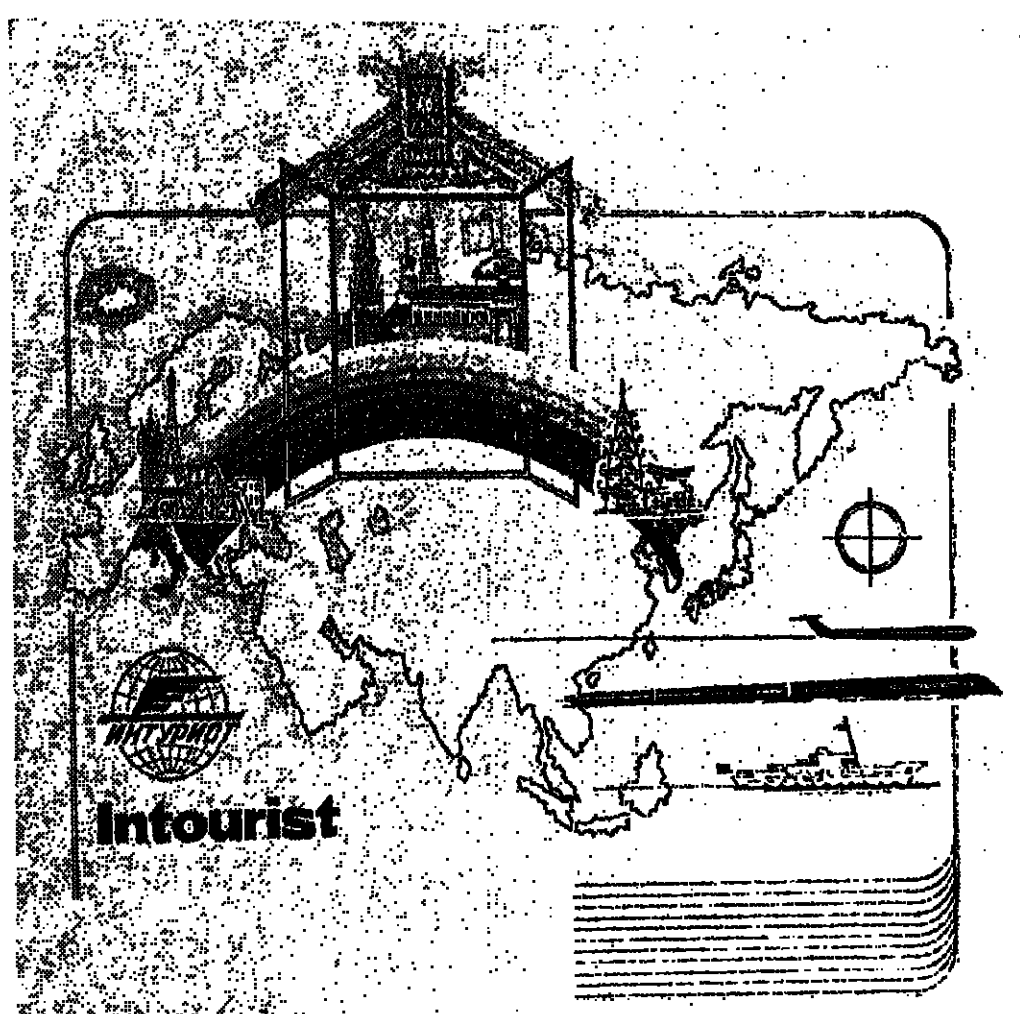
The Soviet components have been tested at the firm's facilities.

Aspo hopes to interest its partners in another project, namely, the construction of a factory for the production of thick-film hybrid components. The firm is ready to transfer the know-how and to supply the requisite equipment for such enterprises. Also, "Aspo" are carried on about deliveries of automated petrol stations. Such man-made stations are capable of working twenty-four hours a day and produce the fuel at present prices of a magnetic card. In Finland, forty such stations already operate.

Aspo is one of the biggest Finnish firms who import Soviet goods, noted Aatos Vehmas. For more than thirty years the firm has been buying Soviet coal, coke, and anthracite, and is ready to expand its imports from the Soviet Union. Since 1984, for example, Aspo has started purchases of some Soviet chemicals.

Among the biggest deals with the Soviet organizations of recent times, Aatos Vehmas named the Soviet order for two shops for location and spacing of metal blanks, one of which in Kiev (the Ukraine) is already commissioned, and the other in Moscow has work of assembly going on at it. The productivity of each of these shops is 200 tonnes of products every year. Besides, the firm continues its supplies of equipment for two shipyards, at which annually forty river barges will be built to carry 1,100 tonnes each, and also for the mechanical shops of these enterprises.

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Elevenfold growth of trade

Recently Brussels and Luxembourg have been the venue for the eleventh session of the Mixed Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the European Communities (UECL). It discussed the state and prospects of promoting trade and economic as well as scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and also Soviet-Luxembourg business contacts. The heard reports on the development of foreign economic contacts of the USSR in the 12th five-year

plan (1986-1990) and on the prospects for the development of the UECL economy. It was stressed that in the 15 years of the Mixed Commission's activity the volume of mutual trade increased nearly 11 times and other forms of co-operation developed. The sides noted with satisfaction the prolongation for another 10 years — till the end of 1984 — of the agreement on the promotion of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the UECL, and long term programme for the development of such cooperation.

ROBOTRON GOODS IN MOSCOW

An exhibition of goods made by the Robotron Complex, one of GDR's biggest enterprises, has been mounted in Moscow in the demonstration room of the Soviet trade organization, Sovuzsagantorg.

Robotron complex specializes in the manufacture of microcomputers, book-binding and peripheral systems, printing machines, typewriters and electronic measuring technologies. Robotron instruments are successfully used in motor manufacturing, agriculture and medicine. The complex attaches great importance to the strengthening of ties with Soviet organizations. In fact, the USSR is Robotron's biggest trading partner.

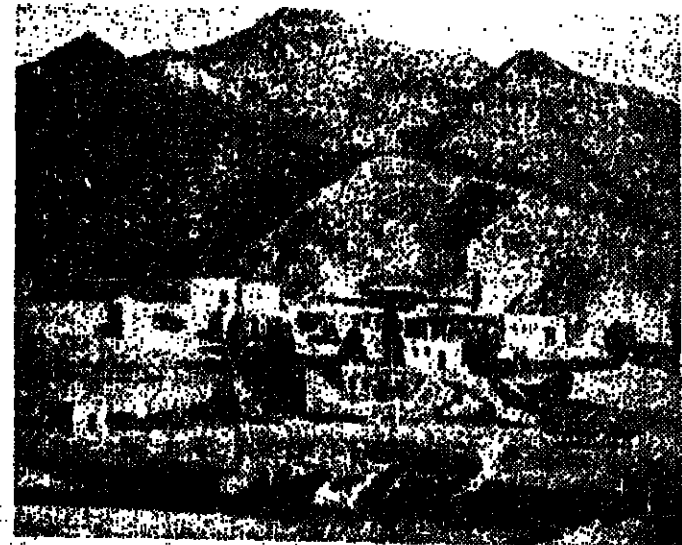
Sytco structural steels discussed

The Italian firm, Sytco, has held in the Moscow International Trade Centre a scientific and technical conference on structural steels. Representatives of the Soviet organizations who consume these steels and of the Italian enterprises who deliver these products to the USSR have discussed problems linked with new types of production of structural steels with the use of advanced technologies such as the controlled casting.

Cooperation with Soviet organizations in the field of structural steels is successfully developing for more than six years, said Bruno Rossi, Director of the Sytco Moscow Representative Office. Organizing sales of these products to the Soviet Union, Sytco has set up a group of ten Italian producers of structural steels. Their total deliveries to the Soviet market have already exceeded 500 thousand tonnes.

Young Moscow dancers in Sweden

A group of senior pupils from the Moscow Ballet School are currently touring Sweden at the invitation of the director of the Swedish Dance Museum Bengt Lager. The young dancers are to give four concerts based on scenes from Havel's "Volga Fractions", Debussy's "Coppelia" and Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake", as well as modern ballet compositions. The guest performances are evidence of the friendship which exists between the peoples of the two countries. Members of the Swedish Royal Ballet will reciprocate by touring Moscow next spring.



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